The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,594.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs. 45
——— including postage.....	„ 73
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„ 23
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 12
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	„ 6 0
——— including postage.....	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	2 0
Second Ditto ..... „	1 8
Third Ditto ..... „	1 4
Each harth and succeeding insertions ... „	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HANCOCK—April 1st, at Baroda, the wife of Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

NELSON—March 31st, at Bhusawul, W. J. Nelson, District Telegraph Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Khundwah District, aged 26 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Bushire.....	8th „ 22nd	„ Bushire.....	28th 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th „ 25th	„ Lingah.....	2nd 9th
„ Lingah	14th „ 28th	„ B. Abbas	5th 11th
„ Bushire.....	19th „ 3rd	„ Muscat	9th 15th
Arrive Bussorah	27th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 19th

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 800 tons, 180 H. P. Commander T. McKirdy, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Karrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 P. M. the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates on Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....	11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 800 tons, 180 H. P. Commander T. McKirdy, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Karrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 P. M. the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Beniapatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	6 19
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Cocanada.....	8 19
„ Calicut	5 18	„ Madras.....	9 23
„ Cochin	12 19	„ Negapatam	11 24
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Galle.....	18
„ Colombo	23	„ Colombo	27
„ Galle.....	7	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Negapatam	19 24	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Madras	25 27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	26 29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	28 30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Beniapatam	29	„ Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	31 3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon, on 15th inst.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders and Godowns :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ... „	0 8	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 3
Second Class ... „	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ..... „	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla.....	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa.....	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ...	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Cumpta	„ Monday.	Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry ..	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	„ Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TELLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, at 4 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR GOA DIRECT.

THE well-known Steamer "PHILOX" Captain T. Gueizelar, has been thoroughly refitted in Hull and Machinery, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, 6th April 1867, at Noon. Starting from the Apollo Bunder. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. 1. 10 Years, 798 Tons Register.

THE "REVENUE," Captain Mourant, to leave about the middle of April, has superior accommodation for Passengers, for Passage, apply to

Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 20th instant)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 908 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Ship "SIMLA" 1,168 tons, Captain T. N. Foster, registered at Lloyd's A. 1. 9 years, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...Rs.	44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Fosil's (Sillery Mousseux)... „	40 0	„ 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,

DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March, 1867.

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that my interest and responsibility in the Firm of C. STEPHENS and SONS, ceased on the 31st day of December 1861, on which date the business was transferred to CHARLES and WILLIAM STEPHENS, my SONS, who have continued it, on their own account, and responsibility, respectively under the name of C. STEPHENS and SONS.

1st April 1867. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is convened for TUESDAY the ninth day of April at 11 A. M. at the Offices of the Liquidators to consider and adopt some resolution with regard to a proposition to be made by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for a COMPROMISE in respect of the monies due by the Bank to this Company.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for puddling the inside face of No. 3 Dam of the Vehar Reservoir.

Further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained on reference to the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 8th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Municipality, City of Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar-Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally,

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 14, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE.—THE PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The next ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, 3, Farlie Place, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting any other business that may then be brought forward.

The following Resolutions which have been approved by the Board of Directors, will then be moved :—

That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words" who is indebted to the Company" and inserting in lieu thereof the words " of the Transferee is not approved by the Directors."

That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words " Rupees Two" and investing in lieu thereof, the words" Eight annas per share."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, or they can be hauled up. A saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City rooms*, 51 Kalbadevie.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a very *important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1843, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

PURSUANT to an order made on the seventh instant by the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their CLAIMS to Mr. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON at his Office in the Elphinstone Circle before the sixth day of April next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 11th day of March 1867.

G. R. WILSON,
F. A. SPENCER,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees of the Estate of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer.

ROSSELET & Co.

MONTE-CRISTO RIFLES and AMMUNITION—a fresh supply by Steamer .....Rs. 75
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES, extremely light and portable, Rs. 18. The REGULATION ditto with Cover and Straps Rs. 28.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IRON FOLDING CAMP BEDSTEADS, size when packed 2 feet 6 inch by 8 inches, weight 56 pounds—price Rs. 40.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD GAMES just received

	Rs. A.
CROQUET, full size and best quality	25 0
TABLE CROQUET, a new pattern.....	21 0
FLORAL LOTO, a capital new Game. Rs. 6-8 10-8	12 8
SQUAILS a Well known Amusing Game	7 0
SOLITAIRE and German tactics .....Rs. 5-8 and	7 8
THE WEDDING a new card Game.....	2 0
SNAP ditto	1 0
THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND ditto	1 0
THE BRIDE ditto	1 0
HAPPY FAMILIES..... ditto	
FUMBLE CHOOK..... ditto	
PLAYING CARDS, fair quality, per pack	
ditto BEST MOGULS do.	
CRIBBAGE BOXES..... at Rs. 2-8 3-	

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING

STAUNTON CHESSMEN—A fresh [illegible] just to hand at Rs. 15—22—and 30 set.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DR[illegible] PAPER. A few rolls just received by [illegible] inches and 54 inches wide.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VIN[illegible]

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	.....	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	.....	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	.....ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	... 10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	.....	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	 10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	 12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	 70	0
BADHAM'S Span Silk Sleeping Suits	 25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	 20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars.	... Per doz...	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	.....	6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	.....	6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	.....	6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	.....	25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in	.....	28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	.....	30 0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	.....	40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	.....	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	.....	19 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	.....	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	.....	8 0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	.....16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	.....	30 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	.....	30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	.....	30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	.....	36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	.....	22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Marshalls, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding firm :

BADHAM BROS.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which was to have been held on the 29th instant was POSTPONED in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum. Another MEETING will therefore be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April 1867, at 11 A. M., for the following purposes :—

1st. To alter Clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of Shareholders required to form a quorum.

2nd. To alter Clause 10 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.

3rd. To alter Clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.

4th. To appoint Directors in the room of Messrs. Nasserwanjee Muncherjee, Burjorjee Muncherjee, Kessowjee Naik, resigned, and of Mr. Alladin Hubebhoy, disqualified.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited)

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERRIES.—FOR SALE—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Sidney, and is suited to be drawn by either a Pony or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

ROSSELET & Co.—(No. 6, Meadow Street, Fort.)—Beg respectfully to thank their Friends and Customers for their liberal support in the various branches of their Trade, and trust that their constant endeavours and increased facilities will insure the patronage of the Public.

ROSSELET & Co., Agents for several eminent Jewellers and Watchmanufacturers in England and the Continent, have the pleasure to announce that they are now in possession of their new stock for 1867—comprising : London, Paris, and Geneva made Jewelry of the latest and most fashionable patterns and designs in an endless variety, too numerous to mention, and of which R. & Co., invite an early inspection ; this jewelry is of the leading manufacturers of Europe, and warranted by Rosselet & Co., to be of fine Gold and superior workmanship.

ROSSELET & Co. have also on view an entirely new and extensive assortment of Single and Double cased WATCHES both for Ladies and Gentlemen, in the greatest possible variety, in Gold and Silver cases, with the latest improvements and highly finished, all made by their Home firm and warranted by Rosselet & Co. to keep correct time and to go thirty hours ; also Jno. Jones, Dent's, and McCabe's celebrated Gold and Silver Hunters, Clocks, Musical boxes, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from up-country stations will receive every attention

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The second instalment (Rs. 50 per share) of the THIRD CALL on the new Shares in the Company is due on 1st April 1867 and interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount of all such second instalments if not paid on that date.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBA[illegible] PHONOMETER MAKERS and [illegible] foreign WATCHES & J[illegible] descriptions. Establish[illegible]

Sole Agen[illegible]

Pateek.
Benoit.
Courcoisier Broth[illegible]
and some emine[illegible]

Gold Prize M[illegible]
Head Firm[illegible]
tional Exh[illegible]
and 1862
the In[illegible]
of In[illegible]
im[illegible]

NOTICES.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers,

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged ; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound ; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hote at 7 P. M. ; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandize, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.		
Beer and Porter do.	do.	do.
Spirits do.	do.	do.
Liqueurs do.	do.	do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.

Clocks, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze*.

1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.

1	do.	do. Pedestals.
2	do.	do. Mirrors.
2	do.	do. Bronze Incense Burners.
1	do.	do. Carved Black wood Couches.

1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February, 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per steamer "CARNAPIC."

Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

J. NEUBERG.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,40,000	1,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,200 per share.
10,40,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	60 p. ct. dis.
1,00,00,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	91 per sh.
2,00,00,000	200	200	6 per ct.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,00,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	80 per share.
1,00,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
80,00,000	500	200	5	Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China	159 per share.
2,00,00,000	200	2	.....	China Bank ...	1½ per share.
7,00,00,000	25	25	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	31 ex-div.
1,50,00,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal. No quotation.
1,20,00,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London ...	
80,00,00	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular ...	
2,50,00,000	1,000	1,000	15	London & China ...	14 p share.
1,00,00,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank ...	69 p. c. pm.
				National Bank of India	112 per sh.
3,50,00,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	70 p ct. pm. ex-di
6,00,00	500	200	.....	Royal Bank of Asia	35 per share
4,00,00	100	100	.....	Universal Bank ...	5a per share. [a]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
2,00,000	400	150	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	42 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,00,000	10,00	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,200 p. s.
1,00,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	495 per share.
2,00,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	300 p. s.
2,00,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Ferre Land Co. ...	1-0 p. s.
1,10,000	2,000	200	.....	Hornby and Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	4,00	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ...	340 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning	190 per share
2,00,00,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria and Colaba Land Co. ...	1,080 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co. ...	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co. ...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	730.
1,60,000	4,000	2,800	.....	Empress of Ships Co.	
150,000	500	500	.....	Viggas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. ...	225 per share.
		1,000	.....	Union Steam Ship Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	221 per sh.
£20	all	5 p ct.		Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£15	5 p ct.		Do.	
£20	£2	5 p ct.		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p c			

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1 7/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	98½.
Do.	30 Do. do. ...	98.
Madras... ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ...	213 nominal.
China Honor Bills ...	30 days sight ...	213.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...Rs. 88½	
... ...	Sicca ,, Loan 1853-54	... ,, 92	
... ...	Co.'s ,, ... 1855-56	... ,,	
... ...	... ,, ... 1841-42	... ,, 85½	
... ...	... ,, ... 1854-55	... ,,	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1866-67	... ... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	 105
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	... ... 103½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 16-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 219
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 225
Bar Silver	,, 16-8-0
Gold Leaf	,, 16-10
Bar Gold 19 oz English ...	,, 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL.

	PER CANDY.
OLD.	
Dharwar Sawginned ...	250 to 255
Dholleras ...	190 to 215
Bhownuggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	170 to 200
Akote ...	
Compta ...	225 to 230
Vingorla ...	220 to 225
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	238 to 250
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	240 to 245
Barsee ...	
Dholleras ...	245 to 253
Bhownuggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	250 to 255
Broach ...	245 to 252
Veerawal ...	228 to 230
Vingorla ...	235 to 240
Compta ...	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned ...	260 to 270
Ready Sales ...	600 Candies.
For Future Delivery ...	200 Candies.
Market dull.	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Birdwood, Brigadier General, Staff, on sick certificate, from Deesa.

Holland, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Young, Lieutenant G. G., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Barnard, Ensign J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

Freeman, Quarter Master, 97th Foot, on duty, to England.

Blomfield, Lieutenant Colonel E. H., Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Raipore.

Dixon, Captain E. G., 36th M. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Webster, Surgeon H., Madras Medical Service, on sick leave, to England.

Bulkley, Lieutenant 2nd H. T., Granadiers, on duty, to Surat.

Theobald, Captain C. P., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Brown, Captain F. W., 20th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Adams, Major General C. B., Staff, on leave, to Mhow.

Knopp, Surgeon Major J. M., 23rd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Dwarka.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.	ARRIVALS.		
2	Blue Jacket	Lusby	Rangoon, Feb. 28.
	Shah Allum	Nacoda	Calcutta, Jan. 16.
	Sahastic (s)	Parish	Suez, March 21.
APRIL.	DEPARTURES.		
2	Eaglet	Ginder	Cochin.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Madras*, J. S. Joyner, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Queen of England*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Hellen Wallace*, for Liverpool.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sea King*, for Zanzibar.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Extra Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Madras*, will be closed TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April ... ... 3rd | May 4th
Do. ... ... 29th | Do. 28th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

CALENDAR.—MARCH—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ...	5th 2h 55m. P. M.
First Quarter ...	11th 8h. 0m. P. M.
Full Moon ...	19th 3h. 37m. A. M.
Last Quarter ...	27th 0h. 32m. A. M.

Day.	Week.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	5	♀ Venus rises at 3-39 A. M.	5 54	6 13	9 1	9 13	
Thurs	6	☽ Moon passes ☉ 55° S of Mercury at 0h. 10m.	5 53	6 13	10 42	11 1	
Fri.	7	New Moon.	5 52	6 13	11 24	11 49	
Sat.	8	☽ Twilight ends at 6-51 P. M.	5 52	6 14	11 59	—	
Sun.	7	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	0 18	0 37	
Mon.	8	♀ Mercury stationary at 1-47 P.M.	5 50	6 14	1 0	1 21	
Tues.	9	☿ Mercury rises at 4-44 A.M.	5 49	6 14	1 43	2 27	

1st April, 1867. Time 6h. 59m. 42s. s.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 12 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 1 8 per Month.
Town Edition... ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ... ... Rs. 4 0
Each and every line, each ... ... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL.

CONTAINING

The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PILETON, by E. KESTERTON, nearly new. A DOG CART by E. GODSON, LONDON, in good order. The Owner proceeding to Europe. To be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, Byculla.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major General HEATH, are hereby requested to send in without delay a STATEMENT of such account, to Major LACY, 33rd Regiment Kurrachee, President of the Committee of Adjustment.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1263 in the Bank Office in the Fort on TUESDAY the 16th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in room of Alexander Stewart, Esq., resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY AND TROMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company convened for SATURDAY the 30th ultimo, for the appointment of a Liquidator in the room of Mr. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT, proceeded to England, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 10th April instant at the Office of the Liquidators, above the *Times of India* Office, No. 8, Church Gate Street, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors to Liquidators.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Gentlemen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Outstations that they have received in addition to their former large stock of Boots and Shoes, a supply of the following discription of Articles:—

GENTLEMENS' BOOTS.

Kid with Patent Golash (Elastic) Dress.
Do. Enamelled do do. Walking.
Drab Cloths Enamelled do. do.
Morocco Morocco do. do.
Kid with Calf Golash.
Croquet Boots in Morocco, Calf and Kid Skins.
Solid Leather Portmanteau.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next Door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba on the west side facing the Sea. It has a large Drawing Room (Oil painted), a Dining Room, and three Bed Rooms also facing the Sea, with a large Compound and Fountain with beautiful Garden. It could also be let furnished if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Bellasis Road, lately vacated by Mr. Ardesher Limjee. Also a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Khundalla Hill for the present Season. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જરજ ધી થરડ જુટ એન્ડ ઊન ક્રયપીનગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at its Office at 3 P. M on MONDAY, the 1st instant, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:—

1. That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 1st March last, that the Firm for the time being of Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASHEER WADIA & Co., be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in place of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & Sons, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same, as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, be confirmed.

2. That Mr. Mahomed Rowjee be elected a Director in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, resigned, be confirmed.

By Order,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attornies to the above Company.

Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO MR. ROBERT TAYLOR.—SIR,—I am instructed by Messrs. WATSON AND COMPANY that in breach of the covenants contained in the Articles of Agreement between yourself and them, and between yourself, your wife, and them bearing date respectively the 21st day of March, 1861, which restricted you and your said wife from setting up in business in Bombay either as Principal or as Assistants for a period of (14) fourteen years after the termination of your respective engagements with my Clients, you and your said wife have since some time past set up in business to the detriment of my Clients' interests. I have, therefore, to call upon you for the immediate payment of the sum of Rupees (30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND, the aggregate of the sums of rupees (15,000) FIFTEEN THOUSAND, the amount of liquidated damages, payable on the breach of the aforesaid covenants contained in the said respective Articles of Agreement, and further to call upon you and your said wife to desist from carrying on your business in Bombay until the period within which you and your said wife have been restricted shall have expired. And I have to give you notice that unless you and your said wife comply with the above requisitions within 3 days from the service on you, hereof, legal proceedings will be instituted against you for the recovery of the said amount and for an order of injunction, and you will be held responsible for all Damages.—Dated, this 28th March, 1867.—Yours truly,

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor, High Court.

MR. BEZA BLOMFIELD.—SIR,—I am instructed by Messrs. WATSON AND COMPANY that in breach of the covenants contained in the respective Articles of Agreement between you and my Clients and between you, your wife, and my Clients, bearing date the third day of August, 1866, which restricted you and your said wife from setting up in business in Bombay either as Principal or as Assistants, for a period of 14 years after the termination of your and your wife's engagement with my Clients. You and your said wife have lately set up in business to the detriment of my Clients interest. I have therefore to call upon you for the immediate payment of the sum of Rupees THIRTY THOUSAND, the aggregate amount of the two sums of Rupees 15,000 each, as the liquidated damages payable on the breach of the aforesaid covenants, contained in the said respective Articles of Agreement, and further to call upon you and your said wife to desist from carrying on your business in Bombay until the period within which you and she have been restricted shall have expired. And I have to give you NOTICE, that unless you and your said wife comply with the above requisitions within 3 days from the service on you, hereof, legal proceedings will be instituted against you for recovery of the said amount, and for an order of injunction, and you will be held responsible for all Costs and Charges.—Dated this 27th March, 1867.

Your's truly,
C. TYABJEE, Solicitor High Court.

The above Notices as well as those which appeared on FRIDAY last are inserted by BEZA BLOMFIELD and ROBERT TAYLOR.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF THE

CELEBRATED TROUPE OF FRENCH ARTISTES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH,

SECOND REPRESENTATION

OF

MUSIC, SINGING, BALLET, JUGLING, EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF MODERN WITCHCRAFT,

WITH

M. LOUIS PERSOIR
IMPERIAL DRUM MAJOR
OF
H. I. M. NAPOLEON III.
2ND ZOUAVES,
GRAND CONCERT ON
12 DRUMS.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, the Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ...	Rs. 5
Stalls ...	,, 3
Upper Circle ...	,, 2
Pit ...	,, 1

Tickets and places may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, on the morning of Performance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BACHELOR wishes to find quarters in the Fort, either with one or two other Bachelors or with a Family. Address "A. B. C." Office of this Paper.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER. —THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Tank Bunder,

250 Logs First Class Teak Timber.

N. B.—25 per cent Deposit upon each purchase will be required when each lot is knocked down.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, can grant Orders upon the Chief Offices at

Calcutta, Nagpore,
Madras, Rangoon,
Allahabad, Bangalore.
Lahore,

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller,
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1867.

S. S. "SAIDA," from Liverpool, 28th February. The S. S. "SALSETTE" is now landing cargo ex the above vessel, and Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible.

The S. S. "ITALIAN" which left Liverpool on 22nd February put into Lisbon to repair Machinery, her Cargo has been transferred to the S. S. "MILAN," and upon arrival at Alexandria will be sent across to Suez with all despatch and forwarded to Bombay by a Special Steamer.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act and of THE IMPERIAL BANKING and TRADING COMPANY.

THE Honourable MR. JUSTICE SARGENT has appointed SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, instant at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, in the High Court to hear any Contributories of the above Company who may object to their names being included in the list of Contributories of the above Company as settled by the Liquidators of the said Company, and if no sufficient cause be shewn by the said Contributories or any or either of them to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid, they, he or she will be included in such list accordingly.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1867.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Trustee, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon reading the Affidavit of JOHN MORTON DIENON, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, and upon hearing Messrs CRAWFORD and HURRELL for the Trustees and the Insolvent, I do hereby sanction the request of the said Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesna to be permitted to trade as a merchant again upon the following terms viz. that he shall keep true, proper, and correct Books of Account in which shall be entered full particulars of all his business transactions, that the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees of his Estate until he obtains his final release from this Honorable Court and that he do pay to his said Trustee for the benefit of his Creditors one moiety of his net profits during the next 12 months after having deducted the sum of Rupees 500 per mensem for his personal expenses.—Dated this 29th day of March 1867. (Sd.) C. SARGENT,

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office of the Association in Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association held on 21st instant. That the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily and the appointment of a Liquidator.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.
Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

With reference to the above advertisement the Directors deem it right to state that owing to the unexpectedly large number of shareholders who have forcefully expressed their dissent from the resolution passed to carry out the reconstruction of the Association and demanded payment of the value of their shares in cash, they consider that it is not advisable in the interest of the general body of shareholders to proceed with the formation of a new Company, and they will therefore propose at the meeting of 4th inst. a resolution expressing an opinion that the special resolution already passed authorizing the Liquidator to accept shares in a new Company be not acted upon.

In these circumstances the meeting will have to decide whether the resolution to wind up the old Company passed on 21st ultimo shall be confirmed or not. A statement of the position and prospects of the Company has so recently been laid before the Shareholders that the Directors do not feel called upon now to express any opinion on the subject.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1867.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS, AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Opheclide, both in Military and Quadrille Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra 150

Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts 140

Bass or Euphonium. in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons 110

CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy to blow as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tuning; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat 200

BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each 150

SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c., complete in case 200

NOTE.—*This Instrument can take the Bassoon parts in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.*

OPHECLEIDES.—With 14 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Opheclede in Mons. Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the most perfect ever made 140

BASS TROMBONES.—(Bell forward in G and F with 3 PISTONS.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution 140

Bass Slide Trombone in G and F 80

TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide 60

Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or G and B flat, with 3 Pistons 120

Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide 55

Trombone (Alto), in F and B flat, 3 Pistons 90

CONTRABASSES in G and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardons" 200

Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above 180

DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms ... 120

BASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (*or shell*) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c. 150

THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of Sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum 65

CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size... 90

CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instrument 30

TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band ..... Rs. 12 and 8

DRUM PARCHMENTS for Bass Drums, 36 in. each. 12

Do. do. for Side or Tenor Drums, each 10

METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music 30

Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar 40

DRUM ROPES, SUICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.

MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream 25

SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream 30

BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100 ..... Rs. 5

CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen 3

OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen ... 12

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO., do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Punch in India's tribute to Sir Bartle Frere.
HALF SHEET—The Bombay Races in 1868.
QUARTER SHEET—Parseiana.
Jack and the Sepoy.
Justice and the Loafers.
St. Dunstan and the other fellow; and several other Vignettes.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Mar. 26	LAHORE ...	Mar. 23
AGRA ...	Mar. 26	LONDON ...	Mar. 11
ALLAHABAD ...	Mar. 23	MAURITIUS ...	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 26	MADRAS ...	Mar. 27
ALEXANDRIA ...	Mar. 20	MALTA ...	Mar. 12
BANGALORE ...	Mar. 27	MEERUT ...	Mar. 22
CALCUTTA ...	Mar. 26	OOTACAMUND ...	Mar. 23
CAPE ...	Feb. 13	OUDH ...	Mar. 27
CEYLON ...	Mar. 17	PENANG ...	Mar. 10
FRANCE ...	Mar. 12	PUNJAUB ...	Mar. 23
HONGKONG ...	Mar. 2	SUEZ ...	Mar. 21
KURRACHEE ...	Mar. 27	SINGAPORE ...	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867.

SANITARY laws are the result of vast experience and great scientific research. The advantages which accrue from their application in large and densely populated cities are sometimes of such a startling character, that it is a matter of astonishment to scientific men that they should produce so little effect upon the public mind. Individually and collectively people shew almost a total disregard of the rules laid down for the preservation of the public health. The visitation of some deadly disease, provided that it attacks a few prominent members of a community, is sufficient for a time to rouse them to a consideration of the important subject of Sanitation. Should, however, the disease confine itself to those haunts of filth and squalor more suitable for its propagation and diffusion, seizing only upon the poor and illfed, the minds of the community at large are very little disturbed by the matter. People have hitherto been content to leave to Governments and to the medical profession the duty of guarding the public health. The leading members of the medical profession have ever been ready to advise Government as to rules the observance of which may tend to prevent the spread of disease and reduce the death-rate of large cities. Governments have as a rule shewn the same apathy as the people generally respecting this important subject, sometimes snubbing the doctor for his pains in pressing the question upon them. We are glad to see, however, that the recent visitation of cholera and the cattle plague in England has moved the British Government to consider the question of sanitary reform. The recent speech from the throne must be very gratifying to those interested in sanitary progress. Her Majesty thanks Almighty God for the great decrease which has taken place in cholera and in the cattle plague, and expresses a hope that the visitation "will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventive". The question of water supply to London, as well as the health of merchant seamen, is part of the programme of the present session of parliament. All this is very cheering, more especially when we consider how the Government and the country are at the present time agitated by the question of parliamentary reform. Other Governments as well as the British are awakening to the importance of the question. The international sanitary conference recently held to consider the cause and mode of propagation of cholera is an evidence of this. If the conference has not advanced medical science by discovering the pathology of the disease, it has advanced sanitary science by pointing out how the propagation and diffusion of the disease may be prevented.

Although nothing is known respecting the pathology of cholera and in consequence of the way to treat the disease scientifically, yet sufficient is known of its mode of propagation and diffusion, to point out the way in which its course may be arrested. It is established to the satisfaction of the different teachers of medicine that the contagion of cholera exists in the discharges of the patient; that it is only by contact with these excreta, under certain favourable conditions, that the disease can be communicated; that the progress of the disease is checked or otherwise according to the ways in which these discharges are disposed of; that if to these discharges certain chemical agents are added, and they are afterwards buried or burnt, the germ of the disease is destroyed; that if, however, no care is taken as to the disposal of these poisonous discharges, but they are allowed to flow into rivers from which the water supply of certain districts is drawn, or are thrown upon the earth's surface and allowed to percolate into wells, or to dry and thus be carried by the wind in the form of "cholera dust," there may be no ending to the disease and death which may result. It is not only with respect to the prevention of cholera that sanitary reform is so urgently demanded. It equally applies to all diseases, which for convenience sake may be termed preventible. Some diseases are more contagious than others. Cholera, although now admitted to be contagious in the way we have mentioned, is not so contagious as some other diseases, or rather we might say that the conditions favourable for the spread of one are not so frequently present as those favourable for the spread of another disease. It is, therefore, to the destruction of the germ as well as to the removal of all conditions favourable to its growth and development that sanitary science is applied.

We have repeatedly advocated the application of sanitary laws to the Island of Bombay. And the best thing that the Government ever did for the people was to introduce reform into the municipal system of the Island. The appointment of one municipal commissioner to devote his whole time to the work, instead of two or three half-time men, who from a combination of circumstances could not possibly give proper attention to their duties, was the first step in the right direction; but the appointment of a health officer who could advice and assist the commissioner in the removal of all sources of disease has proved itself to be to the advantage of the public beyond the most sanguine expectations. Before this reform in the municipal department was introduced, we pointed out the want of a proper system of registration of births and deaths in the Island, and that the first step in sanitary reform was to get as accurately as possible the cause of death of every individual, which could not possibly be done under the then existing way in which the information was sought. We advised the division of the Island into districts, and the placing of these districts under the care of medical men, whose duty it should be to ascertain to the best of their ability the cause of every death occurring in their districts. We are glad to see that our energetic health officer, Mr. Hewlett, has adopted the plan we suggested, and that the mortuary returns will for the future give more reliable information than they have hitherto done. To shew the advantages which have accrued to the people of Bombay through the present municipal arrangements we invite the attention of our readers to a comparison of the present weekly mortuary returns with those of former years. Take for example those published last week. Compare them with those published in the corresponding week of last year. 37 deaths from small pox instead of 63, 2 cases of measles instead of 34, 85 cases of fever instead of 252!! The total number of deaths is only

THE *Home News* (March 11) :—Mr. Barnes has given notice that he will to-night ask the Under-Secretary for India when he expects to receive a report on the recent famine in Orissa. Mr. O'Reilly also this evening purposes to ask the right hon. gentleman whether any communication has passed between the India-office and the governor of the Straits Settlement and the other Indian officers there as to their removal from their posts.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

THE Ministry,—in their new form,—are still in, for which the clubs assert that we have to thank (or lament, as the case may be) the fact that Lord Stanley has put up a bed at the Foreign Office to which he is so much attached that he insists on his father's staying in to the last possible moment. No one now believes that they can carry their bill, for they have, contrary to the impression I gave you last week, changed their front a third time in the face of the enemy, and "reverted to their original intentions,"—that is, household suffrage qualified by some form of Conservative guarantee for the representation of property and intelligence. Certainly I did not think last week that this was a possible or even conceivable policy. For a ministry to shuffle about in this way on the greatest question of the day! to propose the most important of all organic changes with so little conviction on their own parts that they slide to and fro between two entirely different measures at the mercy of every puff of wind which breathes upon them, seems so little credible that I thought another complete change of front would have been impossible to Lord Derby's Cabinet even after "reconstruction;" for this reconstruction of course did not in the least affect the principal members of the Cabinet who are chiefly responsible for its policy on Reform, since Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley have not moved. However this change of front has been made and nothing can exceed the disgust of Conservatives, and Liberals too of any back-bone, at the present utterly relaxed and helpless state of the ministerial policy. Lord Cranborne's explanation last Tuesday, to which I will refer more at length presently, was a resolution of imbecility such as no Ministry has ever been exposed to in my time, and yet no one seems inclined at the present moment to expel them from office. The opinion of the House of Commons, is, with respect to Reform, in the condition of what used in my boyhood to be called "hasty pudding,"—a very fluid mixture of flour and milk which has not even the consistency of a jelly. Some of the Conservative papers assert, I see, that before this day week when Mr. Disraeli produces his Reform measure for the third (and, I hope last) time, there is to be another complete change of front and that neither household suffrage on the one hand, nor any form of plurality voting on the other is to be proposed. Anything is possible with such a Ministry. If they proposed to supersede parliamentary government altogether, or to turn "the people's charter" into the law of the land, no one would be particularly surprised. They have't any real opinion of their own, and their attempts to lay their hands on some opinion floating about in the House of Commons are equally ludicrous and unsuccessful.

The changes in the Ministry are different from what were first announced; and the present Ministry which is the feeblest the country has had for thirty years back will be remembered as the Ducal Ministry so far and so long as it is remembered at all. There are three Dukes in high office in it as well as a Duke's son and none of these noble officials, except perhaps very slightly the Duke of Richmond, contribute to the strength of the government, while some of them contribute decidedly to its feebleness. The Duke of Buckingham goes to the Colonial Office thereby vacating the Presidency of the Council of Education. The Duke of Marlborough, whom you may perhaps better recollect as the Marquis of Blandford his title before his father's death,—takes the place of President of the Council, and I should think a worse appointment was never made. He is a feeble person, *specially* feeble and prejudiced on ecclesiastical questions who has distinguished himself by making speeches of panic-stricken horror on the simplest of ecclesiastical reforms, such as the "Qualification for Offices, Oaths, Abolition Bill" and other mild measures for conforming the theory of the constitution to the actual and admitted practice. This is the man who is to negotiate with country clergymen stricken with horror at the "conscience-clause" in the Revised Code! Mr. Bagehot in his new and very amusing book on the English Constitution, in pointing out how impossible it would be for the House of Commons, as an elective assembly, to choose the assembly which elects the Cabinet, to govern the country at all without party organization says :—"There "never was an election without a party. You "cannot get a child into an asylum without a "combination. At such places you may see "vote for orphan A" upon a placard, and "vote "for orphan B,—*also an idiot!!!*" upon a "banner, and the party of each is busy about "its placard and banner." I could not help thinking of this directly I heard that Lord Derby proposed to strengthen his government in the eyes of Conservatives by putting the Duke of Marlborough into the Presidency of the Council Office. The Duke of Richmond who is really a sensible thinking man I believe is to succeed Sir Stafford Northcote (who really takes the India Office) at the Board of Trade, instead of Mr. Cave whose seat being perhaps a little doubtful is not to be promoted. The Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, and the Council of Education, are all therefore presided over by Dukes, and the Board of Works by an amiable but not very able Duke's son, Lord John Manners. In losing Lord Cranborne, and Lord Carnarvon the brains have very nearly been knocked out of the Cabinet. Lord Derby appears to be past work; at least his entire abstinence from all attempts to govern his own Cabinet is the subject of universal disgust. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley are the only clever working men left, and Mr. Disraeli's brains are of the sort which need more care to keep them out of mischief, than does other men's want of brains. Lord Stanley is able, and sensible enough for anything, but the foreign office is a weighty department and he is very much absorbed in it. Altogether if *this* Cabinet passes a Reform bill, it will be on the principle on which the boat gets best through the water which opposes "least resistance" to it, though I do not see how a boat could get through the water at all which yielded to every wave like this most feeble Cabinet.

Last Monday in the House of Lords, and last Tuesday in the House of Commons the retiring members of the Cabinet and the heads of the Government gave their explanation. Lord Derby admitted that he had wished to pass a bill of a much larger nature than that which was actually proposed on the 25th February, but that he had been disappointed in securing the adhesion of his whole Cabinet, that at the last moment it appeared he should lose three of his colleagues, and that to retain them he proposed something which did not satisfy himself at all, and which, according to Lord Carnarvon, satisfied the minority of the Cabinet quite as little as the majority. In other words Lord Derby proposed a bad bill which *everybody* disliked because three of his Ministers entirely objected to the only one he and Mr. Disraeli wished to propose. Lord Carnarvon intimated that what he personally had wished for was household suffrage in the *great* boroughs of a population above a certain limit,—and no change at all in the smaller boroughs where the artisan class are of less weight and of less developed intelligence, but the first and favourite measure of the Government would, he thought, have transferred power in "five-sixths of the boroughs" from the present constituencies to those of a completely different class. Lord Cranborne said plainly that the first proposal of the Government would have been "equivalent to household suffrage," in by far the greater number of boroughs, and no doubt that is precisely the fact. But the greatest blow to the Government was Lord Cranborne's very able and courteously-worded but most damaging account of the actual unpreparedness of the Government on both principles and details. He said that when Mr. Disraeli first introduced the resolutions on the 11th February, he believed that the "plurality" resolution was intended to be understood in its larger sense of really giving enough votes to the rich and few to retain for them a fair influence after the admission of the poor and many;—that it was not till Saturday the 16th February that he heard of any intension of limiting the *plural* vote to a *dual* vote, and that he immediately declared it in his opinion inadmissible, that up to this time no figures at all had been produced to shew the actual operation of the Government's scheme, that he understood the dual interpretation of the plurality principle to have been withdrawn on the 16th, but on the 19th it was revived again "with some statistics" which were quite insufficient; that then the subject was postponed till Saturday the 24th for the production of more figures,—this being, mind, only two days before the matured scheme was to be explained to parliament,—that on Saturday, 24th February some more figures were produced, still, however, "exceedingly scanty," which Lord Cranborne considered all the Sunday, and finding unsatisfactory, proposed his resignation on the Monday with his two colleagues! Then, however, Lord Derby got frightened, and retreated on the petty alternative scheme which was so unsatisfactory to everybody, and which Mr. Disraeli explained to the House about two or three hours after the Cabinet meeting. Was the hand-to-mouth system ever carried to such an extent before? There are a set of resolutions presented to parliament suggesting a quite new scheme which the Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons have not even worked out in their own heads so as to see what they really mean by it. The Cabinet have all different ideas of what it is meant to effect five days after those resolutions were laid on the table; even then no sort of agreement is come to; six days before the matured scheme is to be explained to the House of Commons the *first figures*, showing the actual operation of the scheme, are laid before the Cabinet, and they are utterly insufficient. *Two* days before the explanation of the matured scheme, further figures, still "exceedingly scanty" are submitted, and even then none of the Cabinet are really agreed as to how the scheme will work practically. On the very day of the full explanation, the scheme is withdrawn altogether and another little one of no particular meaning which no body likes, is introduced in its place! There are a great many different theories of *how* this dreadful mess really came about. One of the most likely and I fancy the most authentic is that Lord Derby himself has been too much worried with general business, and gout, to attend to Reform that it has been very much left to Mr. Disraeli, and that Mr. Disraeli wished to keep back the figures till the last in order that he might hoodwink the Conservative members of the Cabinet into a rather large and dangerous scheme,—his own view being, as it is said, that the lower you go in the boroughs, and the more ignorant the constituencies the better it will be for the Conservative party,—which is probably enough, at least in the smaller boroughs, very near the truth. That is, he hoped to commit Lord Carnarvon, and General Peel, and Lord Cranborne, to a sudden downward flight in the way in which we used to be told as children that the robins taught their young to fly, by getting them to the edge of the nest before they knew what they were about, and then just pushing them over. If that was his plan, the then Conservatives were too obstinate for him, and he had his reward in one of the most humiliating explanations that ever a leader of the House of Commons had to hear. I suppose the Government will be permitted now to bring forward its *last*, and as they say also, its first, ideas, on this day week: but it is quite impossible that it should, after all this display of weakness, carry novel Conservative guarantees against democracy, and it is pledged not to accept a really democratic measure. Lord Stanley saved the Ministry from the last depth of humiliation on Tuesday night by boldly asserting this, though how it can hope to carry any novel anti-democratic riders to household suffrage, after this shilly-shally policy, it is not very easy to say. I must close without saying anything about the Irish rebellion which has come at last, but I purposely left this to your military correspondent to whom it properly belongs.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

NEW YORK, 14TH MARCH.

Advices from Washington state that President Johnson has proclaimed the admission of Nebraska into Congress as a State of the Union.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

It is arranged that the settlement of the contract for the weekly mail between India and England rests with the Indian Government. There will be an increase in the postage of three pence (? per ½ oz.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Fair Dhollera 11¼d. Oomrawutty January shipment 10¾d.

The Manchester Market is improving.

7 lbs. Shirtings	...	10s. 6d.
8¼ "	...	12s. 9d.
40's Twist...	...	1s. 6d.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

The offensive and defensive Treaties concluded between Prussia and Bavaria and Prussia and Baden in August last, have been published.

The German Parliament has voted that the first three articles in the Constitution be rejected and that amendments be made.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a supplement to the Reconstruction Bill, providing for the election of constituents for the Convention to be held in the South.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

The House of Commons has voted for the Church Rates abolition. The voting was 263 against 167.

The following telegrams have been forwarded by Mail from Alexandria :—

NEW YORK, 14TH MARCH.

A Fenian Mass meeting has been held in this city.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

On the joint recommendation of England, France and Russia, the Turkish Government has consented to the evacuation of the Servian Fortresses.

President Johnson has appointed the Commanders of the Military districts in the South.

BOMBAY.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 5, vol. 2, is now ready, and may be had at the office of this paper.

ON Monday afternoon, a native boy about two years of age, fell into a pool of water at Naigaum, and was drowned. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

THE liquidators of the Imperial Trading and Banking Company appeared in Chambers yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent as did also Mr. Crawford and Dr. Dallas, when his lordship fixed Saturday morning next for the settlement of the list of contributories.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Free General Assembly's Institution will be held in the Institution Hall (entrance from Khetwadi) this day at 4 P. M. The Chair will be occupied by the Honourable A. J. Hunter. Both Europeans and natives are invited to attend.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain Parish, which brought the mail yesterday from Suez, made a first-rate trip having run the distance between that port and Bombay in twelve days and a half, including a detention at Aden of about eleven hours.

WE learn that the Government have taken over charge of the water boats, recently employed in supplying water to the shipping in harbour, and that water will, in future, be supplied to the shipping, through the Master Attendant's department, at Rs. 1 per ton. The charge formerly levied was Rs. 2-8 per ton.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT was occupied the greater part of yesterday (in Insolvency) with the case of Manockjee Sapoorjee Kaka. A Portuguese clerk lately in the employ of the insolvent, Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass and Govindjee Hunsraj were examined and cross-examined. The further investigation of the case again stands adjourned until to-morrow.

A SUIT was brought in the second division Court yesterday by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. against Mahomed Ally for the recovery of Rs. 7,592, being the amount due for certain goods sold and bargained for by the defendant but not taken delivery of. Mr. Howard appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, the defendant in person. His lordship gave a decree for the above suit with interest and costs.

THOSE who wish a mild and pleasant evening's amusement may obtain it by attending the performances of a French Company who have commenced a series of representations in Grant Road Theatre. The performances consist of music, dancing, and what the programmes call necromancing, chromatic views, &c. The necromancer is properly a *jongleur* who amuses the company with a number of performances with balls, daggers, axes, plates, &c. and for his experness in his art he was rewarded on Monday evening by the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators. The performance on the evening was that of M. Louis Persoir who describes himself as Drum Major of H. I. M. Napolcon III.'s Regiment of Zouaves. His solo on the drum was really a wonderful performance and excelled even the concert which he gave on the 12 drums accompanied by the orchestra, although of course the latter was the less deafening and much more pleasant to listen to. Those who care about testing what variety of expression there is in a drum will certainly discover it by paying the Theatre a visit when M. Louis Persoir is performing.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 11th MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain Parish, arrived in harbour about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on 21st March at 0-5 A.M. and Aden on the 26th at midnight. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mr. Eager,
Mr. Brown, Col. and Mrs. O'Connell,
Mrs. Walker and infant, Mr. Hobden.
Mr. Greenalsh.

From Marseilles.—Capt. Young.

From Suez.

Mr. Picard, Mr. and Mrs. Gonne,
Dr. and Mrs. Somerville.

From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Muncherjee and 9 children.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* with Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Suez on the 19th March, all well.

We hear from Aden, that Colonel Merewether left for Massowah on the 25th ultimo.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, March 11.)

THE reconstruction of the Derby Ministry has been completed. The Duke of Buckingham is the new Secretary for the Colonies, and the Duke of Richmond President of the Board of Trade. The other appointments are as previously announced.

Mr. Disraeli has promised to introduce a Reform Bill on March 18.

Full explanations have been given in Parliament by the retiring Ministers, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Cranborne, and General Peel.

A serious Fenian insurrection has broken out in Ireland. Simultaneous risings took place in different parts of the country on March 5. Police barracks were attacked, but in most cases successfully defended, and attempts made to pull up the rails on some of the railways. The South of Ireland is in a very disturbed state, but Lord Strathnairn is confident that he has forces sufficient to suppress the outbreak.

General Peel introduced the Army Estimates on March 7, and developed the Government scheme for the creation of an army reserve.

The Queen has been staying for some days at Buckingham Palace, and has held a court and council there.

The Jamaica Committee will apply for a warrant against Mr. Eyre at the next petty sessions at Market Drayton.

M. Emile Girardin has been tried for an attack on the French Government in *La Liberte*, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5,000 francs.

A bill has been laid before the Corps Legislatif proposing a grant of 16,000*l.* to M. de Lamartine.

The new North German Parliament have commenced debating the draft of the new Federal Constitution.

The Hungarian Diet has agreed to increase the Hungarian levy of troops by 48,000 men.

The aspect of affairs in Spain is still very threatening.

Russia is showing a disposition to re-open the Eastern question, which is again attracting a good deal of attention.

The new American Congress has assembled, and has adjourned till May. A proposal for the impeachment of the President has been again referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Johnson has not sent the usual message to Congress.

There has been a good demand for money, but the supply is sufficiently large.

The price of Consols to-day is 90¾ to 90⅞ for money, and 90⅞ to 91 for account (April 10.)

Information has reached England which, it is feared, leaves little doubt of the murder of Dr. Livingstone, by means of the Mazite tribe on the western side of Lake Nyassa.

Among the deaths reported since our last are those of Major General J. G. Bonner, Madras Retired List; Major James May, Madras Retired List; Dr. Dawes, of Hereford; Sir H. C. Pollock, Bart.; Professor J. Goodsir, Admiral George Scott, and "Artemus Ward."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, March 11.)

WE are arriving, day after day, at a more correct understanding of the motives which induced three prominent members of the Cabinet to resign their places at a critical moment. The Ministerial body was divided upon a point of policy which urgently demands a settlement; and whilst one section insisted that the Reform question should be dealt with in a liberal and comprehensive spirit, the other, true to its Conservative instincts and traditions, determined that the popular cry should be answered by the slenderest modicum of concession. It has not yet been ascertained whether the Premier and Mr. Disraeli are agreed as to the precise character of the measure which is to reconcile Parliament and the nation. A suspicion obtains that they are at loggerheads; and that the consecutive steps by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is advancing towards an arrangement of the vexed question, are so many indications of the compromising spirit of his chief. We are promised that a bill, by which the Ministry are resolved to stand or fall, will be brought forward in the course of a week. It would be idle to anticipate the character of the new measure, but everyone is satisfied that it will be as large and exhaustive as Tory prejudices will permit.

When the Fenian outbreak in Kerry was suppressed by the appearance of a few regiments on the theatre of disturbance, it was reasonably concluded that the movement was at an end. The attempted insurrection had ended in a contemptible failure, and its leaders and adherents had not the courage to exchange a shot with the troops sent to capture or disperse them. Once more, however, Ireland is in the throes of rebellion. On the night of the 5th of March, armed bodies of Fenians assembled in the neighbourhood of Dublin, at a late hour in the night, and were encountered by the police, by whom they were summarily repulsed, and driven in the direction of the Wicklow Hills. Simultaneously with the announcement of this demonstration came the news that an insurrection had broken out in different parts of the island; that several police barracks had been sacked; and that the entire south-west was aflame. Prompt measures were taken by the civil and military authorities to put down the rioters—rebels is too dignified a name to give them—and, according to the latest accounts, the armed bands dissolved in every quarter before the approach of the troops. Complete tranquillity has not been yet restored; but the vigorous action of the Irish Executive has put it out of the power of the desperadoes to prolong their insensate proceedings.

One of the most earnest and interesting men that can explored has been killed in a fight with the natives, somewhere to the west of the Lake Nyasse. Everyone will hear with profound sorrow that a man who rendered such eminent services to civilisation as Dr. Livingstone should have fallen prematurely, not ingloriously, on the field which he had specially chosen for the exercise of his rare perseverance, and still rarer thirst for geographical discovery. African exploration has been always a hazardous branch of inquiry. It has given more martyrs to science than any other form of research, and in all likelihood it will continue to increase the contingent until we have controlled or conciliated the vast variety of breeds and races which swarm between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Livingstone was the first explorer who gave us anything like a correct notion of the fertile but inhospitable lands which stretch northwards from the frontiers of the Cape settlement to a point still unascertained. The limit of the glowing regions upon which he primarily, as far as our knowledge goes, planted a European foot remains a secret; but the value of his discoveries is not diminished by the mystery which envelopes the interior.

REPORTED MURDER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society has received the following letter from Dr. Kirk, the former companion of Dr. Livingstone, and now vice-consul at Zanzibar :—

Zanzibar, Dec. 23, 1866.

My dear Bates,—I have written fully to Sir Roderick three weeks ago, via the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, via Mauritius and Suez, with all information we yet have got regarding poor Livingstone. As I am going to Kilwa and Mikindany for a few days to see if anything is there known of the sad story, and to seek for any letters which may have been sent by Dr. Livingstone before crossing Lake Nyassa, I write a note to you that may go by any ship passing here while I am absent. On the 5th of December nine Johanna men of the party which accompanied Dr. Livingstone came to Zanzibar, reporting that on the west of Nyassa, some time between the end of July and September, they were suddenly attacked by a band of Mazite, and that Dr. Livingstone, with half his party, were murdered. Those who returned escaped, as they say, through being behind and unseen, and they all depose to having helped to bury the dead body of their leader the same evening. Although in the details and in other things the accounts of the various men differ, they all agree that they saw the body, and that it had one wound, that of an axe on the back of the neck. One man saw the fatal blow given. The attack was sudden, and Dr. Livingstone had time to over-power those who faced him, and was struggling to defend himself when cut down from behind. I fear the story is true, and that we shall never know more of its details. Full statements have gone home, but this may reach Aden by an American vessel during my absence. You will see, if this arrive first, that we have *not* been off the society on the way.—I remain, yours, &c. J. KIRK.

The Mazite are a branch of the Caffre race who were described by Dr. Livingstone in his last book of travels. The nine Johanna men who escaped, and on whose evidence alone we at present have to rely, are natives of the Comoro Islands.

The celebrated traveller, now no more, was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, in 1817. When a youth he earned his livelihood in a cotton mill, and by severe economy acquired the means of studying at Glasgow during the winter months, returning to his cotton spinning during the vacation. He studied medicine, and was admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and also attended the theological lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, desiring to qualify himself for infirmary labour. In 1840, having been previously ordained, he went out to Fort Natal, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and for 16 years laboured perseveringly as a teacher of religion in South Africa. Twice did he traverse the whole breadth of that continent, under a tropical sun, from west to east, starting from the Atlantic shore, and only resting on the brink of the Indian Ocean. In consideration of these achievements the Geographical Society awarded him the Victoria gold medal. During those 16 years from 1840 to 1856, 11,000 miles of country were traversed by Dr. Livingstone, who in the latter year arrived in England, where he met with a welcome commensurate with his brilliant and useful labours abroad not the least important among which were the astronomical observations he had been enabled to take, and which determined the exact site of various important points in the interior of the African continent. The vast fund of information of every kind relating to the scenes of his travels which Dr. Livingstone has communicated is a valuable addition to our knowledge, and of the greatest utility in a commercial point of view. After a sojourn of a couple of years in this country, Dr Livingstone again, in 1858, returned to his duties and labours in Africa. His object was to open up to the influences of the religion, the commerce, the civilisation of England vast regions hitherto unexplored, and extend his researches to points which he had not before approached. This time he only remained abroad six years, returning to England in 1864. Still, however, constant to his original work, he returned to it again, and was prosecuting his researches vigorously and successfully when, as above stated, he is said to have met with so undeserved and so untimely an end.—*Home News, March 11.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received intelligence from Abyssinia up to January 5. "The captives were all well, and a copy of the letter addressed by her Majesty to King Theodore and forwarded from Massowah by Mr. Flad, had duly reached him. As far as we know at present, the King intended to send a reply after consultation with Mr. Rassam. Mr. Talbot, the chief engineer engaged for Theodore, had been brought down from Massowah to Aden in the *Victoria* dangerously ill. The other engineers still at Massowah had also suffered from fever."

INCREASE OF PAY FOR THE ARMY.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, March 10.)

A STATEMENT embodying the additional expense that will be incurred by the adoption of the measures proposed by the Government for inducing a larger number of recruits to join the army, and to continue their engagement for a second period, and also in establishing an army of reserve, was laid by General Peel before the House of Commons on Monday night, March 4.

The course adopted by the Government is much more liberal, and will be more efficacious in producing the desired effect than the plan that proposed by the Commission. It is proposed to increase the pay of all non-commissioned officers and men of the regular army (including the Canadian Rifles, but exclusive of all other colonial corps) by twopence per day. The recruiting commissioners recommended that this increase should be given only to men who had served their first period of 10 years. In addition to the 2d. a day extra from the date of enlistment, General Peel proposes to give another 1d. per day to all non-commissioned officers on re-engagement, excluding colonial corps, as in the first instance.

The suggestion of the commissioners that the recruiting department should be an entirely distinct branch of the service, with an inspector general at its head, is, it would seem, to be adopted in its entirety, as the plan now proposed includes the appointment of a brigadier general as inspector general of recruiting at a salary of £750 per annum. Recruits will also be enlisted for short service, for which case 25s. per head will be given to the enlister; or for a particular corps, as at present, in which case 20s. only will be paid to the enlister. An additional bounty is also to be given to men who, on their regiments being ordered under orders for foreign service, will re-engage for a second period of service. The army of reserve will, it appears, consist of the old "constitutional force," the militia, and of another force of which the militia will form the chief basis. To induce men to join this in large numbers, an additional 2d. per day pay is to be given to the militia in addition to the 6d. per day they receive for annual training, and also when called up for preliminary drill. An addition of 2d. per day is also to be made to the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff.

The total sum incurred by the contemplated changes, including the increase of pay of the army and militia, is £500,000.

FENIAN INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

(From the Overland Mail, March 11.)

THERE has been at last a really serious Fenian rising in Ireland. There is reason to believe that Tuesday March 5 was fixed on for a general rising throughout the south and south-west of Ireland; but, as usual, the secret of the plot was divulged to the Dublin Castle, and timely authorities were on the alert. For some days a feeling of vague uneasiness had prevailed in Dublin, which the frequent arrests did not tend to appease. Soon after dusk on Tuesday evening the southern suburbs of Dublin were startled by the assembling at various points on the roads leading to the country of bodies of young men, chiefly artisans in appearance, and labourers, who seemed to be waiting for some signal or some leader. The police took the alarm, and, after some necessary delay, troops were despatched from the barracks at Portobello to the scene of the gathering, but the insurgents had gone off in a sout-westerly direction, it was conjectured, to take shelter in the mountains lying between the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Meantime the police had arrested numbers of men, most of them rudely armed with roughly-fashioned knives, pikes, and other weapons. A careful watch was kept upon the main roads leading out of Dublin, and some seizures of ammunition and arms were made. The number of the insurgents who had made for the country was estimated at 1,000, and it was ascertained that they had halted at Tallaght, a village about six miles south-west of Dublin, and near the place where Robert Emmett was captured in 1803. They were pursued in this direction by a considerable body of troops, consisting of a detachment of the 92nd Highlanders and a troop of the Scots Greys.

On Wednesday morning it was found that the mails from Cork and Limerick were delayed, and that telegraphic communication with those cities had been cut off. It was subsequently discovered that the railway connecting the city with Dublin had been torn up and blocked at a point near Thurles, in Tipperary. This was taken, justly, as evidence of a more extensive organization on the part of the rebels than had been at first anticipated, and, in consequence, precautions were multiplied in the capital. Further news of movements through the counties bordering on Dublin was received, and it was a matter of difficulty how to dispose the troops most advantageously. Confidence was partly restored by the intelligence that the insurgents had been repulsed in a skirmish at Tallaght Bridge, where some of the Fenians were killed, more wounded, and a large number taken prisoners and lodged in Dublin Castle. The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday night, says :—

The Fenian plan, no doubt was for a simultaneous rising in the home counties and the south. Away from Dublin, in the rural Tipperary were to take the lead, while Clare, Limerick, and Waterford were to assist in giving employment to the soldiers and constabulary, and a diversion at Drogheda, north of the capital, was to alarm the Government for the safety of Louth and Meath. The rendezvous was fixed, twenty miles round Dublin was Tallaght Hill, rather more than four miles to the south west of the city. Many hundreds left Dublin by twos and threes on Tuesday night for this place; and similar gatherings took place at the small towns or villages in the outskirts; such as Kilmainham, Crumlin, Dundrum, and Rathfarpham. At some points near the rendezvous a quantity of arms had been provided—pikes, rifles, ammunition pouches, and a cheap weapon of homely appearance, which has been dignified by the title of a Fenian dirk, but is better known among the people as a pig-sticker. As usual the Government were perfectly well informed by those who were in the secrets of the brotherhood. The constabulary either patrolled the roads or were waiting in their barracks, and the police, but from the Scots have not shown themselves in anything like martial array than the troops were in pursuit. There is a police barrack at Tallaght; and near this barrack, at midnight, on Tuesday, Sub-inspector Burke and two constables met a party of about forty armed men, who were conveying a cart with ammunition. Not daunted by the disparity of numbers, the sub-inspector called on them to surrender. The leader of the insurgents aimed a blow with his sword at one of the policemen, who struck back with his rifle and sword-bayonet, and with the latter gave his assailant a mortal thrust in the abdomen. The Fenians then withdrew, taking with them their wounded leader. Sion afterwards the sub-inspector's party had by this time been reinforced, fell in with two large bodies of insurgents, each numbering some hundreds. As you have heard, both these parties fired upon the police without effect, while one of the insurgents, an attorney's clerk of Dublin, named O'Donoghue, was shot through the lungs and is since dead, and a workman named Bernes received a flesh wound in the thigh. There were only about 14 police men, and as the saying is. The Fenians were numerous enough to have eaten them. But the patriot Fenians seem to have thought that personal liberty was, after all, a thing which concerned them more nearly than political liberty. They became panic-stricken, threw away arms, ammunition, and such cumbrous articles as they could best of, and dispersed. The roads were strewn with ball cartridges, percussion caps, and arms of every description. I need hardly say that the troops under the command of Lord Strathnairn met with not the least show of resistance. The great Fenian army which was to have taken Dublin was scattered by a handful of constabulary. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken by the military and the constabulary together. These haggard, miserable youths had not the energy or stamina to support the fatigue of a single night's campaign, and broke down utterly under the trial.

Around Crumlin, another point south-west of Dublin, there was evidence of the same panic among the people, and the police patrols found large quantities of arms and ammunition which the persons, to whom they had been dealt out seem to have got rid of in this way as soon as possible. At Glencullen the Fenians seem to have had somewhat better heart.

Then summoned nine policemen in one barrack to surrender to the Irish Republic. The policemen refused to surrender to the Irish Republic and the Fenians did not press the point, but withdrew to the appropriated named village Stepaside, where there was a barrack with less than nine policemen—namely, five. Here they fired a few shots and made preparations for burning out the garrison. Owing to the construction of the building, they were unfortunately able to do this with impunity, and Constable M'Ilwaine, the commander of this very pregnable citadel, then offered to surrender, on condition that life was spared. These terms were agreed to by the Fenian leader, and the police accordingly delivered up their barrack and their arms and ammunition, and were marched along with the rebels, in company with four of the metropolitan police, who had been captured near Donnybrook.

A account who had been sent forward to inquire into the charges of an attack upon Bray brought back an unfavourable report, whereupon the party seized upon 200 loaves at a baker's shop, and breakfasted without payment, giving their prisoners a share of the bread. Another police barrack at Glencullen was then visited. There were five constables here, who also refused to surrender, whereupon, says a correspondent of the *Irish Times* :—

The order was given for riflemen to advance, and 50 men armed with rifles, came to the front. They drew up before the barrack, and just as they ired into it the police fired out and wounded two of the Fenians. The Fenian riflemen were then ordered to take cover, and for half an hour several volleys were exchanged. Finding the resistance so stout, it was proposed to place the nine policemen who were prisoners in front of the attacking party, and expose them to the cross-fire. Constable M'Ilwaine objected to this as a violation of the terms of surrender. After some discussion in the course of which the commander said he would force the police to the front if Constable O'Brien did not surrender. Constable M'Ilwaine was sent forward to communicate with O'Brien. He still refused, but ultimately, to save the lives of the prisoners and of his own party, agreed to surrender, on condition that all the police were set at liberty. This was agreed to, the police not to take place for two hours. The nine policemen, &c. &c. (Glencullen barrack were taken, and the Fenians went off through the mountains towards Killakee. A party was left behind to guard the prisoners, and after two hours set them free, and followed the main body. They frequently spoke during the march of going to the "camp at Ballaghy." They appeared to be all sober, and in perfect obedience to order. The commander was a tall, respectable looking man, about twenty-four years of age. He wore a suit of dark tweed. The second in command wore a sword, and had a feather in his cap. The party left a green flag on the road near Stepaside, and it is now in the possession of Emanuel Bailey, J.P. It was got up in very handsome style, and bore upon it the words "God and your country—Remember Emmet." The flag-staff was quite in keeping with the appearance of the flag itself. The party had with them a van like a grocer's van, and also an outsidecar, carrying guns, pistols, ammunition, pikeheads, provisions, &c. They had more arms than the party wanted.

At Drogheda, 23 miles north of Dublin, about 1,000 Fenians took possession of the Market-square. The allegation is that the Fenians were the first to fire on the approach of the police, but without a single shot taking effect on the latter. The constabulary fired in return, when several were wounded. The Fenians retreated after a second volley, and, in running away, numbers of them fell over one another. Twenty-five of them were taken into custody, many of them with arms in their hands. A number of rifles with bayonets fixed, pistols, and swords were taken by the police, also 4,000 rounds of ball cartridge, canisters of power, a large quanity of percussion caps, and parcels of bandages neatly made up for leg or arm wounds, with lint, &c. There were also found numerous bottles of Greek fire, which were separated in cans of water ready for use. Some of the police remark that the Feians came prepared like any millitary body going to the field, and that no idlers were observable in the throng. The arms used by the Fenians in firing are Minie rifles.

In the South, the disturbances appear to have been still more serious. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says :—

The first outbreak in Cork was at Knockadoon, about six miles from Youghal, on the coast. A coastguard station, occupied by five men and a chief boatman, was attacked by a body of armed men numbering about sixty, led by a horseman. They were well armed. The coastguard surrendered in the face of overwhelming numbers, and they were, with the exception of one sick man, taken prisoners and marched off, the Fenians carrying with them all the arms and ammunition in the station. They then proceeded towards Mogeely, on the Youghal Rail way, a distance of fourteen miles, and there set the prisoners at liberty, proceeding themselves in a north-easterly direction.

At Middleton the Fenians drew up in the street four deep. When the constabulary came up they charged beyond them they were challenged by Daly, their leader, and called upon to surrender in the name of the Irish Republic. When the police did not obey the call, Daly, their leader, struck Sub-constable O'Donnell's rifle, and, presenting a revolver at his head, fired. O'Donnell at the same time pushed Daly slightly from him, and thus caused the pistol ball to glance round the back of his head, the flash singeing his hair. At the same moment the party of Fenians fired a volley. A ball entered Sub-constable Sheedy's breast, and after running a short distance up the Chapel-road he fell, and probably died in consequence. Sub-constable Sheedy then made a direction, and O'Donell, who was wounded in the head, took shelter in a house. As the police fled, the Fenians fired after them. They got round by Mr. Green's house, and, having taken shelter there till morning, got back to the station, escorted by Mr. Green, who has great influence and popularity in the town. After Sheedy fell he was stripped of his rifle and accountrements. Daly took Sub-constable O'Donnell's rifle with him. The gate and wall in front of Mr. Green's residence were thickly marked with the bullets fired by the insurgents, and, subsequently, a dozen revolver cartridges were found on the footpath there, as well as two large hand grenades with fuses attached. The police have since been actively engaged in this district, scouring the country for the Fenians who have taken part in the outbreak. Up to yesterday morning a number of arrests had been made, and the police were in search of others. The Fenians who have been arrested are chiefly young men, and many of them are mere boys. Their arms consist of pikes, rifles, and revolvers. Their ammunition is of a very inferior description, and they are badly provided with it. Their commissariat is also very bad, and they are in a miserable condition for want of food. Many of them have been found in a state of utter exhaustion, and have had to be carried to the police barracks. Their leaders have not yet been arrested, but the police have a clue to their movements, and hope soon to capture them. Their plan of operations was to attack the police barracks, and, if successful, to seize the arms and ammunition, and then to march on Dublin. Their numbers are variously estimated, but they are not supposed to exceed 1,000 men. Their plan of attack was to surround the barracks, and, if possible, to set fire to the thatched roof. Their arms are not of a very formidable character, and they have not the slightest chance of success against the police and military. Their leaders are mostly men who have served in the American war, and who have returned to Ireland with the intention of getting up a rebellion. Their plan of operations was to attack the police barracks, and, if successful, to seize the arms and ammunition, and then to march on Dublin. Their numbers are variously estimated, but they are not supposed to exceed 1,000 men. Their plan of attack was to surround the barracks, and, if possible, to set fire to the thatched roof. Their arms are not of a very formidable character, and they have not the slightest chance of success against the police and military. Their leaders are mostly men who have served in the American war, and who have returned to Ireland with the intention of getting up a rebellion.

The same writer on the following day says :—

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stituency would have been increased to 1,400,000, of which one-fourth would have consisted of the working class, one-fourth of the landed class and those connected with it, and the remaining moiety of the various sections of the middle class. They had reason to believe if this measure had been brought forward by a united Cabinet it would have been accepted by many influential members of the House. But it did not give satisfaction to the great Conservative party in the country. There was a general feeling that the question of the introduction of the working class should not be dealt with in a contracted spirit. But how was it met by hon. gentlemen opposite? They met, and determined that no proposition would be satisfactory that was not based upon a five-pound franchise. Under these circumstances Earl Derby called his colleagues together, and expressed his opinion that the course he originally wished them to pursue was the only one which would give satisfaction to the country; and he regretted to say that under those circumstances, though the majority of the Cabinet supported Earl Derby, they had the misfortune to lose three of their colleagues. If his own resignation would have bettered the state of their affairs he would have placed it in the hands of Earl Derby, but it would not have had that effect. Then, if Earl Derby had quitted office, that would have caused great embarrassment, and he retained office with the determination to carry into effect the policy of which he approved; and it was now the business of the Government to bring in, as soon as they possibly could, a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The House need not fear that there would be any evasion, any equivocation, any vacillation, or any hesitation in that measure. It would be brought forward as the definitive opinion of the Cabinet, and by that definitive opinion they would stand or fall. General Peel said it was perfectly true that when the present Government took office it was unpledged on the subject of Reform. If it had been otherwise he would not have joined it. Since he expressed his opinion on the subject last year he had changed his opinion as to the indifference of the great mass of the people regarding it, and he was now of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to bring in a Reform Bill, and that the question should be settled as soon as possible. Having arrived at that conclusion, and feeling that the measure could only be carried by sacrificing the extreme opinions on one side and on the other, he was prepared to act with his colleagues, and to put up with the annoyance incident thereto; and it was not until the fifth resolution was brought forward that he tendered his resignation. He was told it was a matter of figures and compensation; but his experience was that securities, if they were good of themselves, might stand, but as securities only they would not stand. On that ground he objected to household suffrage, but he consented to waive his opinion in deference to what he believed to be the unanimous opinion of his colleagues. It was not till Monday morning week that he heard for the first time that two of his colleagues, in whom he placed great confidence, had come to the same conclusion that he had, and he then determined no longer to take a share in the responsibility of bringing the measure before the House.

Lord Cranborne said since last evening he had received through Lord Derby that permission which enabled him to speak on this subject. When the fifth resolution was placed on the table he believed it was arranged on a principle which seemed to him just, and would give an opportunity of admitting a large class to the franchise. General Peel objected to it, and he was one of those who urged him to remain with them. It was on the 16th of February that he first heard of the proposition, and he at once said it was inadmisible and he believed at that time that it had been abandoned but on the 19th it was revived, and it was stated that there would be a counterpoise, and certain statistics were given to bear out that statement. The figures were considered on the 19th, and he understood that it was to be resumed with fuller information on the 23rd; but on the 23rd, after they separated, he gave himself up to the consideration of the figures, and it appeared to him that with regard to a large number of boroughs the proportion would scarcely operate otherwise than household suffrage pure and simple. He then consulted one or two of his colleagues, and wrote to Lord Derby stating that he could not support the proposition. On Monday morning they all met, and he urged on Lord Derby to accept his resignation, but Lord Derby put it to him and the others whether they would support, as a compromise the less extensive measure and which was ultimately brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the course of the week, however, Lord Derby again came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to go on with a divided Cabinet: he resumed the proposition he had made in the previous week and of course accepted his resignation.

Mr. Gladstone had heard with surprise the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the plan of Reform he had lately brought forward was one that was founded on principle, and declared that the right hon. gentleman was not justified in the ungenerous attempt he had made to cast on the Opposition responsibility for the failure of his proposal.

Mr. Lowe asked whether it was for the purpose of establishing household suffrage that the late Government had been expelled by a combination of parties at both sides of the House? The hon. member for Birmingham had manfully resisted manhood suffrage, but had declared himself in favour of household suffrage. The hon. member had approached it from below, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer from above: but as both had met, it was difficult to draw a distinction between the politics of either. The conflict of last year had been converted into a race, and the goal was the level of democracy.

Mr. Horseman ridiculed the 'spectacle of the weakest Government of modern times attempting to deal with the greatest question of the day, and a Conservative Government existing on sufferance launching a project for democratic Reform. He did not hesitate to say that for any great party to hold itself free the moment it found itself in office, to turn round upon the opinions which it had consistently and persistently maintained in opposition, was politically wrong and morally indefensible.

Lord Stanley remarked that the last two speakers appeared to believe that it was the intention of Ministers to go further in a democratic direction than their predecessors, and to bring in a bill of the nature which had been so ably and consistently advocated by the member for Birmingham. This, however, was not the fact. The Government was quite ready to stand or fall by the judgment of the House of any measure they might bring forward, yan all they asked was ordinary fair play.

Mr. Bright called upon the Conservative party to dismiss Mr. Lowe for ever from their councils. He had already led them into a great difficulty, and if they followed him now they would considerably increase their difficulty. His own opinion was that the true basis of the franchise in boroughs was household suffrage; but he was willing to support a measure short of it in order to arrive at a settlement of the question. Speaking in the interests of a great cause and of millions of people, he asked the House of Commons to deal with them as one section of the people should deal with every other—namely, with that generous and liberal estimate of their character which was due to them. He recommended Conservative gentlemen opposite to take counsel by the motto inscribed on the carpenters' banner in the recent Reform demonstration: "Deal with us on the square; we have been chiselled long enough."

Mr. Smollett taunted the Opposition with not moving a vote of want of confidence in Ministers if they were so dissatisfied with the course they pursuing.

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then agreed to.

Mr. Ayrton [March 8] asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Cabinet, was complete, and whether the long looked for Reform Bill would be introduced on March 18, according to promise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had the satisfaction to state that the Government was now complete, as he anticipated it would be, as regarded this House; and he hoped that by the end of next week it would be completely represented in both Houses of Parliament. The writs that had been moved for to-night would have given an indication of the changes as regarded the House of Commons. The new members of the Cabinet in the other House of Parliament were the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary for the Colonies; the Duke of Marlborough, Lord President of the Council; and the Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade. Under these circumstances he had great pleasure in stating that he should be able to fulfil his engagement to bring in a bill for the Reform of Parliament on March 18.

BRITISH ARTISANS FOR ABYSSINIA.

Mr. D. Griffith [March 5] asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British artisans who had been or were about to be taken out by Colonel Merewether to Massowah were to be exchanged for the captives now detained in Abyssinia, or were to be sent into that country after the latter were released; and, if so, whether it would not require great care and attention to prevent the transaction from simply resulting in the change of one set of prisoners for another.

Lord Stanley—An order has been given to Colonel Merewether that these artisans are under no circumstances to go into the interior until all the prisoners now detained by the King of Abyssinia have been released. They have gone of their own choice, and on their own responsibility, and I took care before they went that their position and the whole circumstances of the case should be carefully explained to them. The last part of the question refers to a matter rather of argument than certainty; but, as the House knows very well, the whole question of the release of those captives is surrounded with difficulties, and we believe that the plan we have adopted, though open to some objections, is on the whole, the least objectionable of any, and presents the best chance of success in the object we have in view.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On going into Committee of Supply (March 7),

General Peel (late Secretary of State for War) explained the army estimates which he said at the outset exceeded those of the present year by £412,806, and the actual expenditure of 1865-6 by £637,467, raising the ordinary average from £100 per man to £106. But this excess, he argued, arose from a series of exceptional causes entirely beyond control, and not from any increase in the number of men. The extra day of Leap-year would cost £24,760, the warrant for the increase of medical pay £18,000, the garrisoning of the Straits Settlement and certain alterations in the Commissariat in Ceylon (brought for the first time into the estimates) absorbed £128,000, the extra cost of provisions and forage £92,700, the additional cost of recruiting (caused by the necessity of raising 32,600 instead of 18,000 recruits, to supply the place of the large number of 10 years' men discharged this year), was £69,000, the issues of clothing due this year would cost £79,000, and furlough pay £20,000. But when the accounts of the actual expenditure of last year were made out, he maintained that the excess of this year's estimate would not appear so great, and in proof of this he went into an elaborate comparison of the first seven votes, which depended entirely on the number of men voted, and showed that the average cost per man was almost identically the same in the two years. General Peel then passed cursorily over the various votes, mentioning that 20 men per regiment were to be added to the Indian depots, a new corps was to be raised for Hong Kong, and an addition to be made to the staff corps: while, on the other side, regiments returning home would be reduced to 600 for the first year, and gradually increased until their turn for foreign service came round again. On the vote for the Ordnance departments he stated that 426 rifled guns had been turned out during the year, including the first instalment of the heavy guns for the fortifications, and he gave a long account of the experiments with the Snider-Enfield, from which he drew the reassuring conclusion that it was quite as good as that possessed by any other country. It was intended to convert 250,000, but there he recommended the conversion should stop. Passing next to the Report of the Army Recruiting Commission, and after mentioning that the mere impression created by the appointment of the commission that something was to be done for the improvement of the soldiers' condition had produced a considerable effect on recruiting, he went through their various recommendations, specifying those which he had adopted: such as the appointment of an inspector of recruiting, enlisting for general service instead of for particular regiments, and that rewards should be given to enlisters. Instead of granting additional rations and paying for certain necessaries as recommended by the commission he proposed to give an additional twopence per day to the soldier during the first term of service—which was to be fixed at 12 years—and another penny per day during the second term of nine years. The cost of this would be £399,000: and he defended the course he proposed, on the ground that it would be more attractive to the men themselves, and that every shilling of the increased cost would go directly into the pockets of the soldiers. General Peel next explained his proposals for the establishment of an army of reserve. This army would be divided into a first and second reserve, and when a regiment came home from foreign service, instead of being sent into camp or garrison, it would be placed in some town where the duty was light. Long furloughs would be granted to the men, and if they could succeed in obtaining civil employment, such of them as had served two-thirds of their first term of service, including five years abroad would be allowed to complete the term in the first reserve. This reserve would be attached to the militia, and would be liable to be draughted into the regular army and sent on foreign service at any moment. The second reserve would be attached to the pensioners, and in it soldiers completing their second term of service would in the same way be allowed to complete the term, two years in the reserve counting as one in the line, and the condition being that they should only be called on to serve at home. A certain proportion of the militia—which would be raised to its full strength of 120,000 men—say one quarter, would be invited to enrol in the first reserve, the inducement being double bounty—*i. e.* £12 spread over five years. By this means it was hoped to obtain an army of first reserve of close upon 40,000 drilled men, by which 50 battalions might at any moment be raised to their full strength of 1000 men, and the cost would be about £500,000.

The Marquis of Hartington was under the impression that the reserve scheme would injure the efficiency of the militia, but deferred pronouncing a definite opinion on it until further explanations had been given; and recommended the committee to follow his example. On the general estimates he maintained that the excess on last year's estimates was larger than General Peel had stated, and indicated various items on which a reduction might be possible.

Mr. O'Reilly contended that the instructions to the commission did not extend to the reserve force. He cordially approved of the plan proposed by the Secretary for War. It had a great many advantages, and would, be believed, supply them with a moderate reserve.

Lord E. Cecil insisted on the necessity of the reorganization of the War Department. Since 1854 the business of that department had been indifinitely multiplied, having, besides the regular army, the business of the Indian army and of the volunteers to transact.

Mr. Gladstone referring to the financial operations of the plan of the Government for creating an army of reserve, said that as the scheme must have the effect of passing the whole body of soldiers more rapidly through their terms of army service and constantly require a more rapid and extensive recruiting of those who were to replace them in the army, some statement ought to be laid before the House showing the probable cost, indirect as well as direct; or it should be explained that no such indirect expenditure was likely to arise. With regard to the heavy increase of charge in the military estimates for the year, he objected to no augmentation connected with the army which legitimately grew out of the altered state of things in the labour market, but he felt disappointed that, whilst urging all the causes of increase, General Peel had not shown that he had contemplated the augmentation by any decrease in any department. Such an augmentation in time of peace was a fact that could not fail to strike the country, and might suggest the desirability of some revision of our whole army expenditure.

In the course of the desultory discussion which ensued the speakers diverged into the consideration of many of the questions which General Peel suggested should not be criticised until the supplemental estimate was before the committee.

Colonel Gilpin, for instance, defended the militia, urging that the Duke of Wellington had expressed the highest opinion of the utility of its force, and that during the Crimean war it had volunteered for foreign service, thus enabling us to keep a much larger force before Sebastopol than could otherwise have been done.

Mr. Whitbread (one of the commissioners on recruiting) denounced the system of recruiting as based upon fraud and misrepresentation, and pleaded for the abolition of soldiers' "stoppages" and other sources of irritation.

Lord Hotham thanked Mr. Whitbread for having, as a civilian, put his finger upon an admitted blot in the service.

Captain Vivian also deprecated the recruiting system, adding that the greatest enemy to the service was the soldier on furlough, who went home and reported the grievances he had to endure.

Several other suggestions for improving the condition of the soldier were made chiefly by the military members of the House, and eventually the vote for 139,163 men was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(From the Overland Mail, March 11.)

THE discount market this week has been characterized by the increased movement which is often noticed in the last month of each quarter. There has been a good demand at the Bank discount-office, including a number of applications from the brokers for advances, as usual at this period. The general market has been moderately busy, but the supply of money is sufficiently large to cause good bills to be taken readily at 2½ to 2¾ per cent., being ¼ to ½ below the minimum at the Bank, and in exceptional cases transactions have occurred in the choicest three months' paper at 2⅜. Is therefore hard to find employment in Paris for the large mass of money accumulated there, a good deal continues to be transmitted to this side for investment in the best bills, though, in some cases, on such transactions only 2½ per cent. has been obtainable. A large amount of India and China paper fell due on Friday.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday March 6, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—

	£	
Circulation issue	33,391,675 Decrease...	15,210
Circulation active	22,497,230 Increase...	121,305
Public deposits	7,246,023 Increase...	5,111,066
Other deposits	17,585,072 Decrease...	263,049
Government Securities in banking department	12,111,068	No change.
Other Securities in banking department	18,653,252 Increase...	607,433
Coin and Bullion in both departments	19,373,965 Decrease...	16,347
Seven-day and other Bills	423,722 Decrease...	66,741
The rest	3,834,338 Increase...	288,417
Notes in reserve	10,893,545 Decrease...	136,065
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	11,876,735 Decrease...	137,742

While 263,049l. of private deposits have been withdrawn the Bank has received nearly twice that sum as Government deposits, but, owing to the revival of the demand for money, as indicated by the increase in the private securities, there is a diminution of 137,742l. in the reserve. During the week about 100,000l. in gold was taken out of the Bank, against only 7,000l. sent in from abroad, yet the decrease in the coin and bullion is only 16,347l.

In the Stock Exchange money is plentiful at 2 per cent. on Government securities for short periods.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows the following changes:—

	£	
Coin and Bullion	Increase	733,500
Bills Discounted	Decrease	2,960,000
Government Deposits	Decrease	4,000
Notes in Circulation	Decrease	2,128,000
Private Deposits	Decrease	120,000
Advances	Decrease	20,000

The extraordinary increase in the coin and bullion continues, while the enormous decrease in the discounts and circulation shows how general is the falling off in the business of the country. The total of bullion held is now 29,900,000l., being within 60,000l. of the unprecedented sum reached on the 6th September last.

The steamer Nagpuna took on Monday last only 17,080l. in silver for Bombay. The fact that the quantity of cotton now on the way to this country from India is only about 180,000 bales, against 356,000 at this time last year, seems to render it improbable that there can be any active revival of exports of silver to the East for some time to come.

The biddings for 30,00,000 rs. in bills on India took place on Wednesday, at the Bank of England. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11⅛d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11⅜d. on Bombay. No tenders of importance were received at these prices, which show as regards Calcutta and Madras, an advance of 2 per cent., and as regards Bombay an advance of 3 per cent., compared with the terms officially fixed on the last occasion.

The third ordinary general meeting of the East India Land Credit Finance Company was held on March 7. The report stated that the net profits amounted to 12,826l. 1s. 10d., making, with the 2,118l. 5s. 3d. brought forward from last account, 14,944l. 7s. 1d., but the directors had determined to postpone the division of profit for the present, hoping by this means to strengthen the position of the undertaking. The chairman stated, that in consequence of the commercial crisis, the realisation of certain assets would be attended with loss, but at the outside they hoped it would not exceed 22,000l., against which they had the balance of 14,944l. odd, mentioned above, to the credit of profit and loss. A rather long discussion took place in reference to the present position of the undertaking, several of the shareholders expressing a doubt whether there is a profitable field in India for its operations. Eventually, a committee of investigation was appointed to report to a future meeting. The directors expressed their unabated confidence in the future prospects of the company.

The directors of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

It appears that a provisional committee has been formed with a view to the reorganization of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited). The objects sought are to carry out the liquidation of the Bank of Hindustan by a working bank, which it is urged will be not only the cheaper and quicker mode of liquidation, but will also ensure the realization of the assets of the bank to the greatest advantage; to guarantee to the shareholders immunity from calls for two years; and, according to the programme contemplated, to ensure to the creditors the payment of their claims more expeditiously than could be done under liquidation. The successful resuscitation of the Agra Bank naturally suggests that an effort should be made in the same sense in this case also.

The Indian Government Loan Notes have been more offered, and prices are quoted somewhat lower than when we last wrote.

The Indian Guaranteed Railway Stocks have been firm, with a fair demand. The chief feature is a rise of 1 per cent. in East Indians and Great Indian Peninsula.

The market for Bank shares has been flat and the general course of prices unfavourable. Amongst others, Oriental Bank and Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, have declined £1.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" demand	.....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Paris	do.		
	do.	2s.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 2s. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 28th March 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2 0/1 per Rupee.

3	do.	2 0/1	"
2	do.	2 0/1	"
1	do.	2 0/1	"
On demand		2	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mts' sight above	£50	2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
On demand		2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6 do.		5 "
3 do.		4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in Cash or invested in Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, ST. HELEN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at		2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
2	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
1	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		2s. 0⅞d.	"

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000 unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Shares, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rule of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,49,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—3, Crown Buildings, *Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Ferdinand Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHUEN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALUH SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WIGGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.

"	6	" 5 "
"	12	" 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £285,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight		2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
2	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
1	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
On demand		2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		2s. 0⅞d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at 1s. 11½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 78, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also *on Aden, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 5	ditto, nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto, six	ditto.
At 3	ditto, three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. HOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India.—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 8,981,350.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDAS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangorjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the party on whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LUDDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ld).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurance may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil r